

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery

Their Care and Cultivation



Pleasing Results Obtained From Some Spare Minute Gardens.

SPARE MINUTE GARDENS

By LULU G. PARKER.

These spare-minute gardens, designed for busy women, are not formal affairs; they are border beds about two by eight feet in size and should be planted along the walks, drive-ways and fences.

Get good seed from a reliable seedsmen. Phlox will not germinate at all unless it is fresh. Cheap balsam seed will produce poor flowers.

Plant tall sorts in a row at the back, medium sized sorts in clumps of a dozen seedlings or more, and use the low growing sorts for edging.

Any of these little gardens will furnish enough cut flowers for the table, with a few to give away, besides brightening the yard from June until frost.

Five minutes each day or half an hour once a week given up to stirring the top soil and weeding, will be all the attention required after the planting is done.

No. 1. Annuals for a sunny garden with plenty of water. Flowers from June until November.

One packet cosmos, early flowering three to four feet; blooms in July until frost. Start seed indoors and transplant six feet apart in the garden in May.

One packet balsam one to one and one-half feet; blooms June and July. Sow in the garden in May. Thin or transplant ten inches apart.

One packet phlox drummondii six inches to one foot; blooms June and July.

One packet dahlia eighteen inches to two feet; blooms September and October. Start seed in the house, set in garden one foot apart after danger from frost is past.

One packet sweet alyssum six inches; June to November. Sow seed in the garden early. This alyssum will thrive in a damp place as well.

No. 2. Garden in a dry, sandy soil. These plants will require no watering during the driest summer, if weeds are kept out and the soil is mulched with old manure or lawn clippings, or if the plants are set close enough together to shade the ground after July 1.

One packet climbing nasturtium four to six feet; blooms in July until frost. Set seed one inch deep in May.

One packet nicotiana glauca two to three feet; July until frost. Start in May one foot apart.

One packet candytuft one foot; June and July. Sow seed early in the garden.

One packet poppy one to one and one-half feet; July and August. Mix seed with sifted soil, sow the earlier the better. Firm the soil with a board or the hand but do not cover. Not easily transplanted.

One packet petunia dwarf six inches; July to September. Start in the house for early bloom. Grown anywhere. Portulacca (rose moss) is another annual for a dry soil. Grows in a sand pile, six inches. Sow the seed middle of May.

No. 3. A handy garden that will bloom the first year with a light strawy winter protection and improve in appearance from year to year. After the first planting they will require only an occasional mulch of old manure. Pull the weeds and thin the plants when they begin to crowd, which will not be before the third spring.

Start all these seeds in the hot-bed

or a box of fine soil in a sunny window.

One packet hollyhock four to six feet; July to August. Get single early blooming.

One packet delphinium (hardy larkspur) one to three feet; June to July.

One packet New England asters one to three feet; June to the end of August. Sow seed out of doors early.

One packet pompon chrysanthemum one to three feet; October until snow flies.

In October plant bulbs of daffodils, late tulips and crocus in this garden to have flowers from March 15 until November with practically no work.

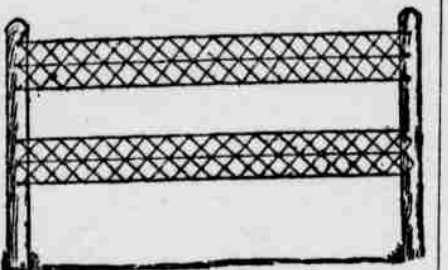
CARE OF THE LAWN

In a dry season don't mow the lawn as often as in the showery one. Regulate the frequency of your mowing by the appearance of the grass. Aim to keep it looking green and velvety. It will not have such a look if you keep it shaved too closely in dry weather. And don't make the mistake of clipping it too short. A sword that has the appearance of having been shaved with a razor cannot be ornamental. There must be enough of the grass blade left to give the dark, rich color and the plushlike effect upon which all lawns depend for their attractiveness.

WIRE NETTING SUPPORT

This arrangement makes an excellent support for any of the climbing plants. Any kind of chicken wire will answer the purpose. The posts should be driven solidly into the ground so that the weight of the plants will not cause them to sag.

Plants supported in this way will grow faster and blossom more freely



Support for Climbing Plants.

than if they are supported. Sweet peas, particularly, should be supported by wire netting, or lath lattice work, and not be allowed to straggle up uncertain strings, only to be blown down by the first heavy storm.

SAVE GRASS CLIPPINGS

Save the grass clippings from the lawn to serve as a mulch for the bed of tea roses. These plants like to have the soil about their roots cool and moist. Spread the grass over the bed to a depth of two or three inches. When it withers, work it into the soil to act as a fertilizer as it decays, and apply fresh clippings.

FIRE BLIGHT

Fire blight is caused by disease germs in the tissue of the plant and the leaves and new growth turn black as though having been scorched. Cut out all the infected parts and burn them.

MANY WAYS TO USE COFFEE

Wise Housekeeper Will Not Allow Left-Over Material to Be Thrown Away.

If you have coffee left over from breakfast or dinner by no means allow it to be thrown away, but see that it is saved from day to day and kept in a bottle, as it can be used in many different ways. One of the best ways of using coffee is in making coffee jelly. But there are other equally as nice. For instance, there is coffee soufflé, the recipe for which I stumbled upon quite by accident not so long ago, and which I have used many times since, always with good success. Take a half cupful of milk, one and a half cupfuls of coffee, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of gelatin, a good pinch of salt and three eggs. First, soak the gelatin for an hour in cold water. Then, mix with the coffee, milk and half of the sugar. Heat in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of the egg slightly, add what is left of the sugar and the salt and pour slowly into the coffee mixture. Cook until the mixture becomes thick and then add the whites of the eggs, beaten stiffly, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the whole thoroughly and turn into a mold.

Then there is another: Take seven lump of sugar, half a cupful of coffee, half a cupful of Santa Cruz rum. Heat the coffee, mix the rum and sugar with it and allow it to stand until cold. You have made a most delicious cordial, which may be served after dinner.—Exchange.

CHICKEN IN SPANISH STYLE

Variation From Accepted Method Which Is Familiar to the Housewives of America.

It will be noticed that in Spanish cookery white onions, tomatoes and olive oil play a prominent part. Little butter is used for frying. If good olive oil is not obtainable they prefer a vegetable fat.

This way of stewing a chicken is delicious and makes a pleasant variation from any American style.

Put one large cooking spoonful of olive oil in a frying pan; cook in it until tender one large peeled and sliced onion and one tomato (or half a cupful of canned ones), and half a banana. Pour this boiling hot over the chicken in a steaming pan. To a four-pound bird add one and a quarter quarts of boiling water, one tablespoonful of salt and an eighth of a saltspoonful of white pepper. When the meat is done stir in the thickening, cook and stir for two minutes and drop in one tablespoonful of minced parsley. You may require a little more salt and pepper; that is left to individual taste.

Serve in a deep dish with the sauce poured round it.

Sometimes half a cupful of rice is used (uncooked of course), then boiled in 't for the last 20 minutes. In this case omit the thickening.

Two Ways to Use Up Cold Ham.

Cup Omelets.—Butter half dozen custard cupfuls and fill lightly with equal quantities of stale (soft) bread crumbs and cold ham, chopped fine and seasoned well. Beat three eggs and add one cupful milk and divide among the cups—adding more milk if necessary. Set cups in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven until firm in center. Turn on platter and serve with white sauce.

These can be made with cold roast meat and served with a tomato sauce and are equally as good as the others.

A Good Breakfast Dish.—Take deep oatmeal dishes and put a small quantity of cold chopped ham in each, making a hollow in center. Drop an egg in each, season with salt and pepper and a small piece of butter on each. Bake in a moderate oven until whites are firm.

Raspberry Puffs.

Cook one cupful of boiling water, four tablespoonfuls of butter, tablespoonful of sugar and one-half saltspoonful of salt until the butter melts; add one and one-half cupfuls of pastry flour, stir until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan, remove from the fire, cool and add three large unbroken eggs, one at a time, beating thoroughly between each addition. Press through a pastry bag on buttered and floured tins, bake about half an hour, cool, cut a slit in each and fill with raspberry jam.

Baked Beets.

Beets retain their sugary, delicate flavor to perfection if they are baked instead of boiled; turn them frequently while in the oven, using a knife, as a fork allows the juice to run out. When done remove the skin and serve with butter, salt and pepper on the slices.

For Colored Goods.

To wash delicately colored goods so that they will not fade grate raw potatoes into the water and wash without soap.

FANCY-WORK FEATURE

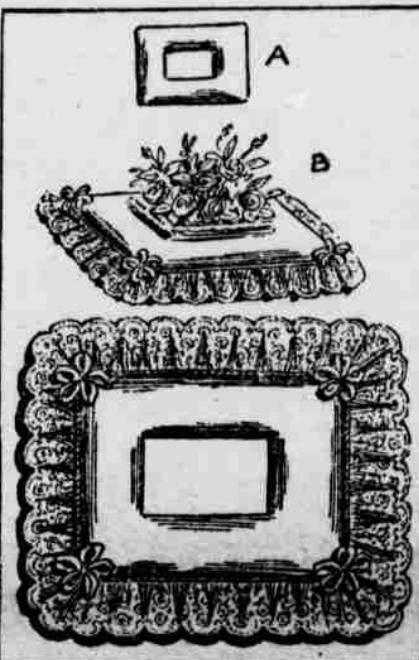
LITTLE NOVELTIES OUT OF THE ORDINARY IN NEEDLE ART.

Pincushions With Natural Flowers, Is Pleasing Ornament to Dressing Table—Charming Table Center for Home Working.

A few flowers always make a very pleasant addition to the dressing table, and in this sketch we show a novel and useful article for holding them. It consists of an oblong cushion in the center of which is fitted a little glass dish. Any small glass dish will serve for this purpose, and the space in the center of the cushion must, of course, be made to correspond in size.

The pincushion from which our sketch was drawn was of the shape shown in diagram "A," on the right of the illustration, and it was covered with cream satin, edged with a fine silk cord and trimmed with lace. In each corner there was a little bunch of very narrow ribbon matching exactly the color of the cord. The left hand sketch clearly shows the way in which the cushion should be made, and sketch B shows it complete, with the dish fitted in the center and filled with flowers.

When not being used for flowers, the glass dish makes an excellent receptacle for hairpins and little odds



Novelty for the Dressing Table.

and ends such as buttons, studs, etc.

The same idea could be easily carried out in other shapes, and a circular cushion with a little bowl fitted into the center would look very pretty and be equally useful.

A most uncommon and charming center is easily made at home like the one here sketched. A piece of silk, satin or fine muslin will be needed, also some sprays of prepared maiden-hair fern, such as can be bought at any fancy shop, some white or cream net and a little lace edging.

Lay the satin or muslin down and arrange on it in the four corners, sprays of fern; arrange until quite satisfied that the effect is dainty and artistic, then lightly stitch the fern here and there to the satin. Now take the net, which is light and open, and cover over the satin; sew this round the edges to the satin underneath. The net keeps the fern in position and protects the tiny leaves.

Round the edges of the center sew a pretty little lace or, if liked, a ruche



Dainty Table Center.

of ribbon can be used, or a binding might be made of cream braid. The binding or lace will hide the joining of the satin and net, and give a little finish. These centers look sweet on tea table and, of course, any kind of flowers harmonize beautifully with them.

Great care must be taken when putting the centers away; they must not be folded or rolled, or the fern would break; keep the centers always flat and they will keep beautifully.

Decided Advantage.

"I like a brass band better than a phonograph," remarked the man on the car, "because a brass band runs out of wind."—Toledo Blade.

When the average girl arrives at the age of about sixteen she is usually surprised to find out how little her mother knows.

BOX JACKETS QUITE PLAIN

Model Shows Simple but Not Severe Effect, and Expresses Decided Youthfulness and Grace.

The summer's styles are specially suited to developments in white serge, and since a white suit is almost a necessity for many occasions, the difficulty of finding an appropriate model is greatly simplified with such a variety of designs to choose from.



Box jackets with plaited or circular skirts are very smart just now when kept quite plain and tailored. A splendid example of this style is

depicted in the sketch, and carried out in white serge or gabardine.

The box jacket model, which has a great deal of style as well as individuality, while affecting the simplest lines, and certain military embellishments, is not, as might be supposed, in any way severe, but expresses rather decided youthfulness and grace.

The top is made so that it may be fastened closely about the base of the neck or turned back from the throat by leaving a few buttons undone. The buttons are run from the top to the bust line, and fasten through a set-on strap rounded at its end. The upstanding collar is slightly gathered into the neck, and is cut very high across the back and sides with a point under each ear.

The edge of the jacket runs a trifle longer in back than in front, and shows a straight band-facing some eight inches deep, encircling its width. Button-trimmed straps are set on at either side of the front and the back, with their ends looked under the lower edge, forming a most attractive trimming. Long sleeves show a deep facing.

WEDDING DRESS IN TAFFETA

Full Skirt Finds Its Chance Here and Ripples Out into Double or Triple Bouffancy.

At smart weddings the number of taffeta dresses worn is noticeable. Here the full skirt finds its chance, and ripples out sometimes in a single skirt, sometimes in a double or even a triple skirt. One very smart model of crisp black taffeta has a double skirt, with the edges trimmed with deep bands of fine tucks. This tucked band holds the double skirt out in a most bouffant manner, and may or may not be edged with a tiny knife plaiting of taffeta. This skirt has been worn most attractively with a bodice, which, though more fitted than those of other seasons, follows the natural line of the figure rather than the pinched-in waist. It drops a bit below the waist in front.

OLD HATS NOW MADE NEW

Sunburned Straw Transformed by Oil Color and Benzine to Fresh and Pleasing Appearance.

In the August Woman's Home companion a New York woman tells as follows how to make an old hat into a new one:

"I want to tell you how to transform your old hats into new and charming ones with only a tube of oil color and a bottle of benzine. Into a cup of benzine (do not use near a fire) put a little color, mix well and strain through a cloth wet with the benzine. Apply this thin dye with a broad, flat bristle brush to a sunburned Milan or faded straw hat, and, lo! it is fresh and new, and the color will not fade in the sun nor run in a shower. Faded flowers can be dipped into this same dye and be renewed."

Suffrage Veils.

The very newest in suffrage regalia is the suffrage veil, which at a little distance looks like any other modish veil of floating, filmy character with a border along the lower edge. Look closely at this border, however, and you will discern that the pattern traces very distinctly the slogan, "Votes for women," in black letters on a white mesh. Loyal suffragists will perhaps have courage to adopt this emblematic veil with their summer costumes, but the average woman will be content with an ordinary smart veil of the new fladora or trelis mesh with a border in conventional pattern. While veils are promised great popularity this summer and the sampan is a favorite because of its easy adjustment over a Panama or sailor hat. The big, square or round veil has an opening at the center, edged with an elastic under a narrow casing, and the veil may be slipped over the hat crown without aid of mirror or pins.